

Trying 106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal617srh

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Sep 17 IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 3 Oct 09 Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
Index
NEWS 4 Oct 09 Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 5 Oct 15 Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 6 Oct 22 Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 7 Oct 22 DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 8 Oct 29 AAASD no longer available
NEWS 9 Nov 19 New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 10 Nov 19 TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 11 Nov 29 COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 12 Nov 29 DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 13 Nov 30 Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 14 Dec 10 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 15 Dec 10 DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS 16 Dec 17 WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS 17 Dec 17 STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS 18 Dec 17 New fields for DPCI
NEWS 19 Dec 19 CAS Roles modified
NEWS 20 Dec 19 1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and Caplus

NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:37:47 ON 24 JAN 2002

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

3.00

3.00

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:49:25 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s ethanol or ethyl alcohol
L1 524786 ETHANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum
L2 1771 MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l1 (s) l2
L3 0 L1 (S) L2

=> fil reg	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	10.71	13.71

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:50:36 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 American Chemical Society (ACS)

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 22 JAN 2002 HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 22 JAN 2002 HIGHEST RN 385763-58-6

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> s ethanol/cn
L4 1 ETHANOL/CN

=> s hydrochloric acid/cn
L5 1 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN

=> s glycolic acid/cn
L6 1 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN

=> s citric acid/cn
L7 1 CITRIC ACID/CN

=> fil medl capl biosis uspatfull	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS		

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.32	30.03

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:51:22 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l4
L8 268319 L4

=> s l5; s l6; s l7
L9 77268 L5

L10 8896 L6

L11 49637 L7

=> s l8 (l) l2
L12 0 L8 (L) L2

=> s l8 and l2
L13 6 L8 AND L2

=> dup rem l13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13
L14 5 DUP REM L13 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> focus
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 5 FOCUS L14 1-

=> d tot

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE
AN 94155387 MEDLINE
DN 94155387 PubMed ID: 8111926
TI **Molluscum contagiosum** treated by topical using 10%
tincture of iodine.
AU Liu R L
SO CHUNG-HUA HU LI TSA CHIH CHINESE JOURNAL OF NURSING, (1993 Sep) 28 (9)
540-1.
Journal code: CZR; 8201928. ISSN: 0254-1769.
CY China
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Chinese
FS Priority Journals
EM 199403
ED Entered STN: 19940406
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19940330

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 2000:738879 CAPLUS
 DN 133:301197
 TI Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
 IN Hart, Francis J.
 PA USA
 SO U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
	US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
PRAI	US 1995-6785	P	19951115		
	US 1996-629538	A2	19960409		
	US 1997-36983	P	19970129		

RE.CNT 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL
 AN 95:69302 USPATFULL
 TI Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
 IN Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
 Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
 PA Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5438076 19950801
 AI US 1993-2481 19930104 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 2255
 INCL INCLM: 514/772.600
 INCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000
 NCL NCLM: 514/772.600
 NCLS: 424/049.000; 424/054.000; 514/900.000; 514/902.000
 IC [6]
 ICM: A61K007-16
 EXF 424/49; 424/401; 424/54; 514/902; 514/772.6
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
 AN 1998:162028 USPATFULL
 TI Liposomes, method of preparing the same and use thereof in the preparation of drugs
 IN Maierhofer, Gunther, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Hofer, Paul, Dietersheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Rottmann, Oswald, Freising, Germany, Federal Republic of
 PA Dianorm G. Maierhofer GmbH, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5853753 19981229
 AI US 1997-800802 19970218 (8)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-367128, filed on 6 Jan 1995, now abandoned
 PRAI DE 1992-422447 19920708
 DE 1992-4232231 19920925

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1895
INCL INCLM: 424/450.000
NCL NCLM: 424/450.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K009-127
ICS: A61K009-133
EXF 424/400; 428/402.2; 436/829
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:19740 USPATFULL
TI Slow release vehicles for minimizing skin irritancy of topical compositions
IN Bazzano, Gail S., 4506 Avron Blvd., Metairie, LA, United States 70006
PI US 5721275 19980224
WO 9014833 19901213
AI US 1992-856157 19920121 (7)
WO 1990-US3219 19900607
19920121 PCT 371 date
19920121 PCT 102(e) date

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 496
INCL INCLM: 514/559.000
INCLS: 514/859.000; 514/944.000; 424/078.020
NCL NCLM: 514/559.000
NCLS: 424/078.020; 514/859.000; 514/944.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-20
ICS: A61K031-78
EXF 514/859; 514/944; 514/559
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d abs kwic 1-2

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE
TI **Molluscum contagiosum** treated by topical using 10% tincture of iodine.
CT . . .
Administration, Topical
Adolescence
Adult
Aged
Child
Child, Preschool
Ethanol: AD, administration & dosage
*Iodine: AD, administration & dosage
Middle Age
*Molluscum Contagiosum: DT, drug therapy
Molluscum Contagiosum: NU, nursing
RN 64-17-5 (Ethanol); 7553-56-2 (Iodine)

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic

acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by-topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

IT Adenoviridae
 Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*)
 Alphavirus
 Alzheimer's disease
 Anti-AIDS agents
 Anti-Alzheimer's agents
 Antibacterial agents
 Antimicrobial agents
 Antiparkinsonian agents
 Antitumor agents
 Antiviral agents
 Arbovirus
 Arenavirus
 Autoimmune disease
 B19 virus
 Bacteremia
 Bacteroides
 Beet
 Beverages
 Biocides
 Bunyavirus
 Campylobacter
 Cardiovascular agents
 Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)
 Cat (*Felis catus*)
 Cattle
 Celery (*Apium graveolens*)
 Chemotherapy
 Clostridium botulinum
 Clostridium tetani
 Cytomegalovirus
 Dog (*Canis familiaris*)
 Enterobacteriaceae
 Enterococcus
 Erysipelothrix
 Filovirus
 Flavivirus
 Flavoring materials
 Food
 Food additives
 Fruit and vegetable juices
 Goat
 Gram-negative bacteria
 Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
 Haemophilus
 Hepatitis A virus

Hepatitis B virus
 Hepatitis C virus
 Hepatitis delta virus
 Herpes virus B
 Hodgkin's disease
 Horse (*Equus caballus*)
 Human coxsackievirus
 Human echovirus
 Human herpesvirus
 Human herpesvirus 3
 Human herpesvirus 4
 Human herpesvirus 6
 Human immunodeficiency virus 1
 Human papillomavirus
 Human poliovirus
 Immunotherapy
 Influenza A virus
 Influenza B virus
 Influenza C virus
 Kale
 Leprosy
 Lyme disease
 Measles virus
 Meningitis
 Mold (fungus)
Molluscum contagiosum virus
 Mouthwashes
 Mumps virus
 Mycobacterium
 Neisseria
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 Neisseria meningitidis
 Nocardia
 Orbivirus
 Osteomyelitis
 Parkinson's disease
 Parvovirus
 Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)
 Pneumonia
 Rabies virus
 Radish (*Raphanus sativus*)
 Reoviridae
 Respiratory syncytial virus
 Rhinovirus
 Rubella virus
 Salmonella
 Shigella
 Spirochaeta
 Staphylococcus
 Streptococcus
 Streptococcus pneumoniae
 Surgery
 Togaviridae
 Tomato juice
 Tuberculosis
 Tuberculostatics
 Vegetable
 Walnut

(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial
 infections and other diseases)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of
cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.98	43.01
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-0.62

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:54:34 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> s 19-11

'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
0 HYDROCHLORIC ACID/CN
0 GLYCOLIC ACID/CN
0 CITRIC ACID/CN
L16 0 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> FIL MEDL CAPL BIOSIS USPATFULL

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.00	43.01
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.62

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:57:19 ON 24 JAN 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s 19-11

L17 131344 (L9 OR L10 OR L11)

=> s 117 (s) 12

L18 0 L17 (S) L2

=> s 117 and 12

L19 3 L17 AND L2

=> dup rem 119

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L19
L20 2 DUP REM L19 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:738879 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:301197
TITLE: Oxalic acid or oxalate compositions and methods for
bacterial, viral, and other diseases or conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Francis J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 50 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 629,538.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6133318	A	20001017	US 1998-14943	19980128
US 6133317	A	20001017	US 1996-629538	19960409
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-6785	P 19951115
			US 1996-629538	A2 19960409
			US 1997-36983	P 19970129

AB A single medicine oxalic acid or oxalate or "magic bullet" and method for treatment or prevention of infectious or pathogenic microbial, bacterial, viral and other diseases in warm-blooded animals, including humans and pets, is provided. A compn. includes at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate selected from ester, lactone or salt form including sodium oxalate, oxalic acid dihydrate, anhyd. oxalic acid, oxamide, and oxalate salts, natural or processed foods including molds, plants or vegetables contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, beverages, liqs. or juices contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, additives contg. oxalic acid or oxalate, and combinations thereof. The compn. may also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent for the therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate. Methods are provided including the steps of periodically administering, by topical, oral, or parenteral application, a therapeutically effective dosage of a compn. including at least one therapeutically effective form of oxalic acid or oxalate and improving chemotherapy reducing the intake of oxalic acid or oxalate blockers such as citric acid, ascorbic acid (vitamin C), pyridoxine hydrochloride (vitamin B6), calcium, alc., resins, clays, foods contg. calcium, beverages contg. alc., citric acid, or ascorbic acid, red meat or white meat of fowl contg. pyridoxine hydrochloride, or other foods nutritional supplements or beverages contg. oxalic acid or oxalate blockers.

REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Adenoviridae
Almond (Prunus amygdalus)
Alphavirus
Alzheimer's disease
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents

Arbovirus
Arenavirus
Autoimmune disease
B19 virus
Bacteremia
Bacteroides
Beet
Beverages
Biocides
Bunyavirus
Campylobacter
Cardiovascular agents
Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*)
Cat (*Felis catus*)
Cattle
Celery (*Apium graveolens*)
Chemotherapy
Clostridium botulinum
Clostridium tetani
Cytomegalovirus
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Erysipelothrix
Filovirus
Flavivirus
Flavoring materials
Food
Food additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Goat
Gram-negative bacteria
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
Haemophilus
Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Hepatitis delta virus
Herpes virus B
Hodgkin's disease
Horse (*Equus caballus*)
Human coxsackievirus
Human echovirus
Human herpesvirus
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human herpesvirus 6
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human papillomavirus
Human poliovirus
Immunotherapy
Influenza A virus
Influenza B virus
Influenza C virus
Kale
Leprosy
Lyme disease
Measles virus
Meningitis
Mold (fungus)
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Mouthwashes

Mumps virus
 Mycobacterium
 Neisseria
 Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 Neisseria meningitidis
 Nocardia
 Orbivirus
 Osteomyelitis
 Parkinson's disease
 Parvovirus
 Peanut (Arachis hypogaea)
 Pneumonia
 Rabies virus
 Radish (Raphanus sativus)
 Reoviridae
 Respiratory syncytial virus
 Rhinovirus
 Rubella virus
 Salmonella
 Shigella
 Spirochaeta
 Staphylococcus
 Streptococcus
 Streptococcus pneumoniae
 Surgery
 Togaviridae
 Tomato juice
 Tuberculosis
 Tuberculostatics
 Vegetable
 Walnut

(oxalate compns. for prevention and treatment of cancer, microbial
 infections and other diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine
 hydrochloride 77-92-9, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium,
 biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
 study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(oxalate compns. and oxalate blockers for prevention and treatment of
 cancer, microbial infections and other diseases)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:69302 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel

Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.
 corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Spear, James M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2255

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.),

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 68-04-2, Trisodium citrate 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, copolymers 106-48-9, p-Chlorophenol 110-94-1, Glutaric acid 577-11-7, Sodium docusate 868-14-4, Potassium hydrogen tartrate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9065-11-6, Eudragit 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10098-89-2, Lysine hydrochloride 10476-85-4, Strontium chloride 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine digluconate 25086-15-1, Eudispert MV 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26589-39-9, Eudragit S 33434-24-1, Eudragit RL 51822-44-7, Eudragit L 101525-98-8 104437-64-1

(liq. polymer compns. for sustained drug release)

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	6.53	49.54
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-1.24

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:58:30 ON 24 JAN 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	49.54

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.00	-1.24

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,
BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...'

ENTERED AT 11:10:02 ON 24 JAN 2002

61 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s ethanol or propanol or ethyl alcohol

1125 FILE ADISALERTS
186 FILE ADISINSIGHT
121* FILE ADISNEWS
8175 FILE AGRICOLA
14211 FILE ANABSTR
1264 FILE AQUASCI
6765 FILE BIOBUSINESS
438 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
80576 FILE BIOSIS
13627 FILE BIOTECHABS
13627 FILE BIOTECHDS
11227 FILE BIOTECHNO
17789 FILE CABA
6093 FILE CANCERLIT
202069 FILE CAPLUS
10763 FILE CEABA-VTB

16 FILES SEARCHED...

303 FILE CEN
2743 FILE CIN
2652 FILE CONFSCI
270 FILE CROPB
1917 FILE CROPU
5874 FILE DDFB
9842 FILE DDFU
1858 FILE DGENE
5874 FILE DRUGB
315 FILE DRUGLAUNCH
1232 FILE DRUGMONOG2
18 FILE DRUGNL
14715 FILE DRUGU
101 FILE DRUGUPDATES
358 FILE EMBAL
52802 FILE EMBASE
13726 FILE ESBIODBASE
35 FILE FOMAD

34 FILES SEARCHED...

248 FILE FOREGE

5081 FILE FROSTI
 14437 FILE FSTA
 94728 FILE GENBANK
 1231 FILE HEALSAFE
 21306 FILE IFIPAT
 11475 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 295 FILE KOSMET
 19660 FILE LIFESCI
 3 FILE MEDICONF
 66319 FILE MEDLINE
 3062 FILE NIOSHTIC
 5216 FILE NTIS
 292 FILE OCEAN
 52626 FILE PASCAL
 285 FILE PHAR
 154 FILE PHIN
 11690 FILE PROMT
 74866 FILE SCISEARCH

54 FILES SEARCHED...

1369 FILE SYNTHLINE
 112087 FILE TOXCENTER
 40441 FILE TOXLIT
 227338 FILE USPATFULL
 218 FILE USPAT2
 52697 FILE WPIDS
 52697 FILE WPINDEX

60 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L21 QUE ETHANOL OR PROPANOL OR ETHYL ALCOHOL

=> s molluscum contagiosum

32 FILE ADISALERTS
 5 FILE ADISINSIGHT
 7* FILE ADISNEWS
 7 FILE AGRICOLA
 2 FILE AQUASCI
 3 FILE BIOBUSINESS
 4 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
 525 FILE BIOSIS
 6 FILE BIOTECHABS
 6 FILE BIOTECHDS
 94 FILE BIOTECHNO
 68 FILE CABA
 191 FILE CANCERLIT
 155 FILE CAPLUS
 1 FILE CEABA-VTB
 1 FILE CIN
 12 FILE CONFSCI
 40 FILE DDFB
 58 FILE DDFU
 90 FILE DGENE
 40 FILE DRUGB
 5 FILE DRUGNL
 79 FILE DRUGU

29 FILES SEARCHED...

3 FILE DRUGUPDATES
 8 FILE EMBAL
 812 FILE EMBASE
 124 FILE ESBIODBASE
 1 FILE FSTA
 117 FILE GENBANK

1 FILE HEALSAFE
 17 FILE IFIPAT
 121 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 1 FILE KOSMET
 133 FILE LIFESCI
 893 FILE MEDLINE
 1 FILE NIOSHTIC
 5 FILE NTIS
 285 FILE PASCAL
 7 FILE PHAR
 3 FILE PHIN
 80 FILE PROMT
 562 FILE SCISEARCH
 134 FILE TOXCENTER
 56 FILES SEARCHED...
 57 FILE TOXLIT
 198 FILE USPATFULL
 46 FILE WPIDS
 46 FILE WPINDEX

47 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L22 QUE MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

=> s l21 and l22

0* FILE ADISNEWS
 1 FILE CAPLUS
 15 FILES SEARCHED...
 29 FILES SEARCHED...
 2 FILE IFIPAT
 1 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 2 FILE MEDLINE
 46 FILES SEARCHED...
 112 FILE USPATFULL

5 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 61 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L23 QUE L21 AND L22

=> d rank

F1 112 USPATFULL
 F2 2 IFIPAT
 F3 2 MEDLINE
 F4 1 CAPLUS
 F5 1 JICST-EPLUS

=> file f1-5

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	14.10	63.64
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.24

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:27:48 ON 24 JAN 2002

COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 Japan Science and Technology Corporation (JST)

=> s 123

L24 118 L23

=> focus

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24

L25 118 FOCUS L24 1-

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:142336 USPATFULL

TITLE: Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2

INVENTOR(S): Fife, Kenneth H., Zionsville, IN, United States
Krathwohl, Michell D., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Hromas, Robert, Indianapolis, IN, United States
Brown, Darron R., Zionsville, IN, United States
Broxmeyer, Hal E., Indianapolis, IN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Research & Technology Institute, Bloomington, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6281200	B1	20010828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-133521		19980813 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-55532	19970815 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Martinell, James	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fulbright & Jaworski	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	4138	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The inventors have cloned and expressed the chemokine-like genes from MCV type 1 and the closely related MCV type 2 in order to determine a potential role for these proteins in the viral life cycle. These are the first viral chemokines that have been shown to antagonize the chemotactic activity of human chemokines and the first viral chemokines that have been shown to have inhibitory activity on human hematopoietic progenitor cells. Methods and compositions for exploiting these proteins are disclosed herein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Functional characterization of the C-C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2

SUMM . . . both active and passive mechanisms (Pickup, 1994). Since the

eradication of smallpox, the only poxvirus that naturally infects humans is **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV). MCV causes benign proliferative lesions of the skin in normal and immunocompromised individuals. Persons with acquired immune deficiency. . . .

DETD . . . the most accomplished at deceiving their hosts' immune systems. The nucleotide sequence of the genome of the human cutaneous poxvirus, **molluscum contagiosum** virus (MCV) type 1, was recently reported to contain a region that resembles a human chemokine.

DETD Like many other poxviruses, **molluscum contagiosum** probably uses a variety of methods to escape the immune system. The inventors have demonstrated evidence of a novel mechanism. . . . spontaneous resolution often show mononuclear cell infiltrates, confirming that these types of cells are critical in the immune response to **molluscum contagiosum** (Gottlieb and Myskowski, 1994). Other studies have shown that mature molluscum lesions contain the C-X-C chemokines GRO.alpha. and IL-8 within. . . .

DETD . . . viral proteins reach the bone marrow during natural infection, so the effect on hematopoietic cells may not be relevant to **molluscum contagiosum** virus pathogenesis. However, the fact that the viral proteins do inhibit hematopoiesis suggests that they are able to activate at. . . .

DETD . . . hematopoietic progenitor cells. The inventors suggest that the inhibition of chemotaxis is an immune evasion function of these proteins during **molluscum contagiosum** virus infection.

DETD . . . of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, **ethanol**, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The. . . .

DETD . . . and 1% SDS. The mixture was then extracted with phenol and chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1) and the DNA was precipitated with **ethanol**. Determination of MCV type was done by restriction endonuclease digestion of viral DNA as previously described (Fife et al., 1996).

DETD Birthistle and Carrington, "**Molluscum Contagiosum** Virus" J. Infect., 34:21-28, 1997.

DETD Buller, et al., "Replication of **molluscum contagiosum** virus", Virology, 213:655-659, 1995.

DETD Darai et al., "Analysis of the genome of **molluscum contagiosum** virus by restriction endonuclease analysis and molecular cloning", J. Med. Virol., 18:29-39, 1986.

DETD Fife et al., "Growth of **molluscum contagiosum** virus in a human foreskin xenograft model", Virology, 226:95-101, 1996.

DETD Gottlieb and Myskowski, "**Molluscum contagiosum**," Int. J. Dermatol., 33:453-461, 1994.

DETD Krathwohl et al., "Functional characterization of the C--C chemokine-like molecules encoded by **molluscum contagiosum** virus types 1 and 2," Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94:9875-9880, 1997.

DETD Porter et al., "**Molluscum contagiosum** virus types in genital and non-genital lesions," Br. J. Dermatol., 120:37-41, 1989.

DETD Thompson et al., "Molecular epidemiology of Australian isolates of **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Med. Virol., 32:1-9, 1990.

DETD Viac and Chardonnet, "Immunocompetent cells and epithelial cell modifications in **molluscum contagiosum**," J. Cutan. Pathol., 17:202-205, 1990.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:91020 USPATFULL

TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel

Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products Ltd., Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
Yissum Research Development Company, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5160737		19921103
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-522117		19900328 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-432667, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned Ser. No. US 1989-304092, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harrison, Robert H.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2163		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis,. . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylen glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD . . . DENTURE STOMATITIS
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A

	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
	Nystatin	2.4
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
	Ethyl alcohol	76.2
B.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
	Amphotericin B	2.4
	Ethyl alcohol	76.2
C.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL STERILIZATION	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
	Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	22.9
	Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
	Ethyl alcohol	58.7
D.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
	Ethyl alcohol	58.7
	Purified water	19.0
E.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
	Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
	Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
	Ethyl alcohol	43.6
	Purified water	19.5
F.	LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION	
	Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
	Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
	Glycine	0.1
	Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
	Sodium saccharin	0.1
	Ethyl alcohol	58.7
	Purified water	0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP) --Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . S 6.8 -- 11.3

-- 11.8

--

ETHYL CELLULOSE

-- 6.8

-- 5.9
 -- 7.1
 PEG 400 11.3 11.3
 6.8
 3.5
 -- --
 ETHANOL 59.3 59.3
 59.3
 78.8
 83.5
 85.2

DETD . . . -- 7.1
 CaCl.sub.2 2.4
 2.4 -- -- -- --
 TWEEN 80 -- -- 4.7
 4.7 -- --
 MgCl.sub.2 -- -- -- -- 2.4 2.4
 ETHANOL 81.1
 85.8
 78.8
 83.54
 81.1 85.8

DETD . . . components in formulations
 Exp. No.: RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3
 RK39.5

CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the ethanol content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S
 weight percent of components in formulations
 Exp. No.: RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:
 . . . docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water, wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic acid type.
 . . . sodium docusate, an amino acid and sodium polyphosphate; (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water; and (e) a plasticizer; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1).

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:144126 USPATFULL

TITLE: 9-cis retinoic acid esters and amides and uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Purcell, William P., Memphis, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Design International, Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837728		19981117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-380011		19950127 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Geist, Gary		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Waldron, James S.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	40		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,12		
LINE COUNT:	1813		

AB Esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are synthesized, formulated into pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and administered for the treatment of acne vulgaris, cystic acne, hyper-pigmentation, hypo-pigmentation, psoriasis, dermal and epidermal hypoplasia and keratoses, the reduction of wrinkling of the skin as an incident of aging and actinic damage, normalization of the production of sebum, the reduction of enlarged pores, promoting the rate of wound healing, limiting of scar tissue formation during healing and the like. They are additionally useful for treatment or amelioration of the same additional classes of skin disorders as is retinoic acid itself and other retinoids. These disorders include ichthyoses (e.g., ichthyosis hystrix, epidermolytic hyperkeratosis, and lamellar ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis rubra pilaris, lichen planus acanthosis nigricans, and psoriasis). The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are also effective for the non-irritating treatment of effects attributable to aging and particularly to photodamage and photoaging. The use of these compounds extends to non-irritating treatments involving the retardation and reversal of additional dermal and cosmetic conditions which are ameliorated by tretinoin such as the effacement of wrinkles, improvement in appearance, namely color and condition of the skin, spots caused from exposure to the sun as well as other skin disorders. The esters and amides of 9-cis-retinoic acid are exceptionally active when compared to other retinoids employed for such indications, and are also exceptionally safe in effective therapeutic doses in contrast to other retinoids.

AB . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . . .

SUMM . . . ichthyosis), follicular disorders (e.g., pseudofolliculites, senile comedones, nevus comidonicas, and trichostatis spinulosa), benign epithelial tumors (e.g., flat warts, trichoepithelioma, and **molluscum contagiosum**), perforated dematoses (e.g., elastosis perforans seripiginosa and Kyrles disease), and disorders of keratinization (e.g., Dariers disease, keratoderma, hyperkeratosis plantaris, pityriasis. . . .

SUMM . . . applied to the wound site in any suitable pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene

glycol **ethanol**, propylene glycol **ethanol** chloroform, and the like. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds in combination with from about 25 to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and from about 75 to about 25% by volume of liquid glycol. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 75% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. The preferred concentration of the active compound in these compositions is at least 0.01%.

SUMM . . . site exhibiting characteristics to be treated in any suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable vehicle, as for example, a liquid carrier such as propylene glycol-**ethanol**. A preferred liquid composition is a solution of a small amount of at least one of the compounds of the.

SUMM (A) from about 25% to about 75% by volume of 95% **ethanol** and
SUMM A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. A small but effective amount of an antioxidant such as butylated hydroxytoluene may also be included in the composition. A typical solvent carrier of this type comprises 70% by volume 95% **ethyl alcohol** and 30% by volume propylene glycol. An antioxidant at a concentration of 0.01 to about 0.1% by weight may be.

DETD Triturating the sample with 10 ml of cold 95% **ethanol** produces a sharp melting point.

DETD . . . product at this point, however, contains unreacted 2-chloro-4-methoxyacetophenone. A homogeneous product is obtained by recrystallization from 100 ml of 95% **ethanol** to give 0.88 g of a yellow solid.

DETD . . . ml of a test solution composed of 0.025 g of 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in a liquid solution composed of 75 ml of **ethyl alcohol**, 25 ml of propylene glycol 400, and 0.025 g by weight of butylated hydroxytoluene is applied to one intact and.

DETD . . . the first test, four solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.025% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 60% by volume **ethanol** and 40% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on.

DETD . . . second test, four other solutions are used. The control consists of vehicle solution, namely a solution of 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. The other three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of each of the four solutions on.

DETD . . . test, three solutions are used. The three solutions are 0.075% solutions of tretinoin, isotretinoin, or 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone in 90% by volume **ethanol** and 10% by volume polyethylene glycol. Four patients paint two saturated cotton swabs of the 2-(9-cis-retinoyloxy)-4-methoxyacetophenone solution twice daily on.

DETD . . . using 5:1 hexane:ethyl acetate produced 480 g of product IV with a very small amount of 1-chloropinacolone. Repeated recrystallization with **ethanol** at low temperature gave 320 mg of pure IV, having a melting point of 81.degree. C. The structure was confirmed.

CLM What is claimed is:

15. The composition of claim 12, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group of propylene glycol-**ethanol** and propylene glycol-**ethanol** chloroform.

40. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 27, wherein said vehicle is a mixture selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-ethanol and propylene glycol-ethanol chloroform.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:61730 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5648399		19970715
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-428825		19950425 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2286		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, molluscum contagiosum, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; ethyl alcohol; and ethyl alcohol and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and ethyl alcohol and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis,

DETD as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE
STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4

Ethyl alcohol	76.2
----------------------	------

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4

Ethyl alcohol	76.2
----------------------	------

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT CANAL
STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate	22.9

(20% aqueous solution	
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5

Ethyl alcohol	58.7
----------------------	------

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS
AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2

Ethyl alcohol	58.7
----------------------	------

Purified water	19.0
----------------	------

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7

Ethyl alcohol	43.6
----------------------	------

Purified water	19.5
----------------	------

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM TOOTH
EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B

	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate	23.3
(20% aqueous solution)	
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD . . . 4.7

EUDRAGIT S

6.8	--	11.3	--	11.8	--
ETHYL	--	6.8	--	5.9	--

CELLULOSE

PEG 400	11.3	11.3	6.8	3.5	--	--
ETHANOL	59.3	59.3	59.3	78.8	83.5	85.2

DETD

CaCl.sub.2 . . . -- 7.1

2.4	2.4	--	--	--	--
-----	-----	----	----	----	----

TWEEN 80	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
----------	----	----	-----	-----	----	----

MgCl.sub.2

--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
----	----	----	----	-----	-----

ETHANOL	81.1	85.8	78.8	83.54	81.1	85.8
----------------	------	------	------	-------	------	------

DETD . . . in formulations

Exp. No.:

RK39.1 RK39.2 RK39.3 RK39.5

CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S

weight percent of components in formulations

Exp. No.:

RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

CPK	2.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . pharmacological agent; (c) a release adjusting agent; and (d) a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected from the group consisting of water, **ethyl alcohol** and **ethyl alcohol** plus water; wherein said sustained release acrylic polymers are selected from the group consisting of: (1) a methacrylic

acid type. . .

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:52041 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.
corporation)
Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew
University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5639795		19970617
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-429490		19950425 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-2481, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5438076 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746, issued on 19 Jul 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2222		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.) or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions, chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and **ethyl alcohol** and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza, molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention include acne vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor, cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR DENTURE
STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT
CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate	22.9
(20% aqueous solution	
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR APH-
THOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA) BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR
APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	15.1
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
Ethyl alcohol	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR WISDOM
TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B

	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate	23.3
(20% aqueous solution)	
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	0.5

DETD **Ethanol** (USP)--Bio Lab

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

DETD	. . .	4.7				
EUDRAGIT S	6.8	--	11.3	--	11.8	--
ETHYL	--	6.8	--	5.9	--	7.1
CELLULOSE						
PEG 400	11.3	11.3	6.8	3.5	--	--
ETHANOL	59.3	59.3	59.3	78.8	83.5	85.2

DETD	. . .	--	7.1			
CaCl.sub.2	2.4	2.4	--	--	--	--
TWEEN 80	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
MgCl.sub.2	--	--	--	--	2.4	2.4
ETHANOL	81.1					
	85.8					
	78.8					
	83.54					
	81.1	85.8				

DETD . . . components in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK39.1	RK39.2	RK39.3	
				RK39.5

CPK	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
EUDRAGIT S	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
CaCl.sub.2	0.2	1.2	2.4	--
ETHANOL	83.3	82.3	81.1	83.54

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the **ethanol** content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

DETD . . . camphorated parachlorophenol and EUDRAGIT S weight percent of components in formulations

Exp. No.:	RK33.2	RK33.3	RK33.6
-----------	--------	--------	--------

CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EUDRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . . The method of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of water;

ethyl alcohol; and ethyl alcohol
and water.

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-10

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:69302 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liquid polymer composition, and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Michael, Jerusalem, Israel
Sintov, Amnon, Jerusalem, Israel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Perio Products, Ltd., Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5438076		19950801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-2481		19930104 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-369223, filed on 21 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5330746 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-189918, filed on 3 May 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-304091, filed on 31 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	33 Drawing Figure(s); 30 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2255		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates methods for the treatment of gingivitis, oral
plaque and oral or dermatological fungal infections by the
administration of a liquid methacrylic acid copolymer composition that
contains a release adjusting agent and a pharmacological agent. The
composition forms a solid film upon drying, and is capable of
accomplishing the sustained release of the pharmacological agent such as
to permit its use in the treatment or prevention of dental or
dermatological conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . (such as insect bites, impetigo, acne vulgaris, Lyme disease
lesions, etc), fungal infection (such as ringworm, tinea versicolor,
cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**, etc.)
or viral infection (such as warts, herpes simplex or zoster lesions,
chicken pox lesions, rubella macules or papules, etc.).

SUMM . . . embodiment of the above-described composition wherein the
pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle comprises an agent selected from the
group consisting of water; **ethyl alcohol**; and
ethyl alcohol and water.

DETD . . . reference), canker sores, or burns (as from food such as pizza,
molten cheese, etc.) by the inclusion of saccharin and **ethyl
alcohol** and/or cetylpyridinium chloride. Chlorhexidine gluconate
may alternatively be employed for this purpose (mouthrinses containing
chlorhexidine gluconate have been used to. . .

DETD . . . or prevented by use of the present invention includes acne
vulgaris, insect bites, impetigo, burns, ringworm, tinea versicolor,
cutaneous candidiasis, **molluscum contagiosum**,

sunburn, allergic contact dermatitis (such as a reaction to poison ivy, poison oak, bee venom, etc.), exfoliative dermatitis, eczematous dermatitis, . . .

DETD . . . as follows: the polymer (EUDRAGIT.RTM., Roehm Pharma GmbH, Darmstadt, W. Germany), polyethylene glycol (PEG), and the CPC were dissolved in **ethanol**. After complete dissolution of these ingredients, additional components in aqueous solution were added, while continuously stirring. The ratio of film. . .

DETD

A. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR
DENTURE STOMATITIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	10.0
Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	9.0
Nystatin	2.4
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

B. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ORAL
CANDIDIASIS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	19.0
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.4
Amphotericin B	2.4
Ethyl alcohol	76.2

C. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR ROOT
CANAL STERILIZATION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	6.9
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	22.9
Polyethylene glycol 400	11.5
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

D. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR
APHTHOUS ULCERS AND FOOD (i.e. PIZZA)
BURNS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	20.0
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Ethyl alcohol	58.7
Purified water	19.0

E. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR
APHTHOUS ULCERS

Methacrylic acid copolymer type A	21.9
Cetylpyridinium chloride	11.0
Lysine hydrochloride	0.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.7
Ethyl alcohol	43.6
Purified water	19.5

F. LIQUID POLYMER COMPOSITION FOR
WISDOM TOOTH EXTRACTION

Methacrylic acid copolymer type B	15.1
Chlorhexidine digluconate (20% aqueous solution)	23.3
Glycine	0.1
Polyethylene glycol 400	2.2
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Ethyl alcohol	58.7

0.5

DETD The formulations were all prepared by the same general procedure described as follows: camphorated p-chlorophenol was dissolved in **ethanol** and EUDRAGIT S was added slowly while stirring until all the polymer dissolved. Additional components were added while stirring continuously.

[illegible]

Exp. No. :
RK39.1
RK39.2 RK39.3 RK39.5

DETD . . . composition in the dry film (Tables XIX and XXII) and their release kinetics were practically the same, even though the ethanol content and viscosity of the formulation was different.

Exp. No. :
RK33.2 RK33.3 RK33.6

CPK	22.5	9.2	4.6
EU DRAGIT S	22.5	23.0	23.0
ETHANOL	45.0	67.8	73.4

TITLE: Composition and method for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including aids

INVENTOR(S): Myhling, John, P.O. Box 141, Rhinebeck, NY, United States 12572

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6328991	B1	20011211
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-451362		19991130 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-140794, filed on 21 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5527534,		

issued on 18 Jun 1996 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
US 1992-964494, filed on 21 Oct 1992, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Levisohn, Lerner, Berger & Langsam
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1748

AB A chemical composition, method and product for administration into the vaginal canal. The composition, method and product are effective in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including the spread of AIDS.

SUMM . . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

SUMM . . . II virus (HSV). Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is caused by immuno-types I, L II, or L III of Chlamydia Trachomatis. **Molluscum Contagiosum** is caused by the **Molluscum Contagiosum** virus, the largest DNA virus of the poxvirus group. Mucopurulent Cervicitis is caused by Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU).

SUMM . . . disc having a central recess and containing 1,000 milligrams of a spermicide known as nonoxynol-9, which is generically known as nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**.

SUMM (c) Estrogenic steroids such as estrone, 17 N-estradiol **ethanol** estradiol and diethylstilbestrol;

DETD As a contraceptive, the spermicide may comprise between 4 and 10 percent by volume of nonylphenoxypoly-(ethyleneoxy)-**ethanol**, and 0.125 to 0.250 percent of an anti-toxic shock syndrome agent. In addition, benzethonium chloride may be used in combination.

DETD TABLE 1

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Compo- sition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)- Ethanol (Nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	2.500	162.50
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	PH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide	0.300	19.50
	anti-TSS agent		
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-cellulose	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40
Benzalkonium	Bactericide, anti-fungal,	0.150	

DETD TABLE 2

Ingredient	Function of Ingredients	Compo- sition %	Mg.
Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)- Ethanol (nonoxynol-9)	Spermicide	8.000	162.50
Benzethonium chloride	Bactericide	0.150	9.75
Pectin	Vaginal Deodorant	0.500	32.50
Glycine	pH adjuster	0.500	32.50
Povidone-Iodine	Bactericide	0.300	19.50
Sodium-Carboxymethyl-	Swelling agent	0.160	10.40

cellulose

Distilled Water. . .

DETD With respect to the constituents of the spermicidal formulation, the nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy) **ethanol** is commercially available from a number of producers. All the constituent ingredients of the spermicidal formulation are USP grade and. . .

DETD While the spermicide nonylphenoxypoly(ethyleneoxy) **ethanol** is exemplified herein, it is not envisioned that this will be the only spermicide utilized by the invention. Other spermicide,. . .

DETD . . . Thickener

60

Pectin - Apple Natural U.S.P. -

Deodorant and PH Reducer 35

Sodium Benzoate - Preservative Antifungal Agent 10

Ethanol - Solvent 2,000

Distilled Water 3,437

Methylparaben - Preservative 10

Total Product Fill 6,000

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, said composition comprising: (a) Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzalkonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

2. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

3. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

4. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

6. A chemical composition for administration into the vaginal canal, said composition comprising, (a) Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9); (b) Benzethonium Chloride; and, (c) Povidone Iodine.

7. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.5% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.15% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

8. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

9. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzethonium Chloride comprises 0.05-0.3% of said chemical composition, and said Povidone Iodine. . .

10. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 1, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

13. A chemical composition as claimed in claim 6, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition.

. . . and spread of a sexually transmitted disease, comprising: placing a chemical composition in the vaginal canal, said chemical composition comprising Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol**, Benzalkonium Chloride, and Povidone Iodine.

21. A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein said Nonylphenoxypoly-(Ethyleneoxy)-**Ethanol** (Nonoxynol-9) comprises approximately 2.0-8.0% of said chemical composition, said Benzalkonium Chloride comprises approximately 0.05-2.0% of said chemical composition, and said. . .

. . . Chlamydia, Cytomegalovirus infections, Enteric infections, Genital Warts, Gonorrhea, Granuloma Inguinale, Hepatitis B, Herpes Genitalis, Human Papillomavirus (HPV), Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV), **Molluscum Contagiosum**, Mucopurulent Cervicitis, Nongonococcal Urethritis, Pediculosis Pubis, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Scabies, Syphilis, Trichomoniasis and Vulvovaginitis.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:23118 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders

INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium

Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
--------	------	------

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5500435	19960319
---------------------	------------	----------

APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409369	19950323 (8)
--------------------	----------------	--------------

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1994-233491, filed on 26 Apr 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5420147 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned	
-----------------------	--	--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dentz, Bernard

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Metz, Charles J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1477

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosities, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating

collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the . . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the . . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionate in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide,. . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose;. . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[3-chlorophenyl](1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate (1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C.. . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp.

214.8.degree. C. (comp.

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:47743 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of treating epithelial disorders

INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium
Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5420147		19950530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-233491		19940426 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1992-927571, filed on 10 Aug 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5342957 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1422		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective amount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . plantar, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosities, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

SUMM . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . for example, water, an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the

like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the . . .

SUMM . . . may be carded out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents. . . .

SUMM . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

SUMM . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

SUMM . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the . . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionite in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

SUMM . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide, . . .

SUMM . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; . . .

SUMM The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C. (comp.31) . . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was convened into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C. . . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in-75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl**

alcohol 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of formula (I) or (II). . .

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 118 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:75635 USPATFULL

TITLE: Benzimidazoles useful in treating epithelial disorders

INVENTOR(S): Van Wauwe, Jean P. F., Beerse, Belgium

Raeymaekers, Alfons H. M., Beerse, Belgium

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V., Beerse, Belgium (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5342957		19940830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-927571		19920810 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20060822		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1989-434962, filed on 13 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5157046 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-277152, filed on 29 Nov 1988, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dentz, Bernard		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Metz, Charles J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1330		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for treating skin disorders in warm-blooded animals, said method comprising administering to said warm-blooded animals an effective mount of an appropriately substituted benzimidazole or benzotriazole which suppresses the metabolism of retinoids. Compositions comprising said compounds and an effective amount of a retinoid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . warts, pseudofolliculitis, keratoacanthoma, solar keratosis of extremities, callosites, keratosis palmaris et plantaris, Darier's disease, ichthyosis, psoriasis, acanthosis nigricans, lichen planus, **molluscum contagiosum**, reactive perforating collagenosis, melasma, corneal epithelial abrasion, Fox-Fordyce disease, cutaneous metastatic melanoma and keloids or hypertrophic scars.

DETD . . . a low temperature, in an aqueous solution, optionally in admixture with organic cosolvents such as, for example, alkanols, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . for example, water; an aromatic solvent, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, chlorobenzene, methoxybenzene and the like; a C.sub.1-6 alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 1-butanol and the like; a ketone, e.g. 2-propanone, 4-methyl-2-pentanone and the like; an ester, e.g. ethyl acetate, .gamma.-butyrolactone and the. . .

DETD . . . may be carried out by stirring the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-propanol, 1-butanol and the like, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene and the like, or a mixture of such solvents.. . .

DETD . . . and the like, in the presence of a reaction inert organic solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol**, butanol and the like.

DETD . . . may be desulfurated following art-known procedures, e.g., by treatment with Raney nickel in the presence of an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like, or by treatment with nitric acid, optionally in the presence of sodium nitrite.

DETD . . . catalysts. Said reduction can conveniently be conducted in a reaction inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, 2-**propanol** and the like, optionally at an elevated pressure and/or temperature. Alternatively said reduction can also be conducted by reacting the . . . derivative (XXI) with a reducing agent such as sodium dithionite in water optionally in admixture with an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol** and the like.

DETD . . . by stirring and, if desired, heating the reactants in a reaction-inert solvent such as, for example, an alkanol, e.g. methanol, **ethanol**, **propanol**, butanol, 1,2-ethanediol and the like, an ether, e.g. 1,1'-oxybisethane tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like, a dipolar aprotic solvent, e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide, . . .

DETD . . . castor oil, and polyoxyethylene lanolin. Examples of humectants include glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, and propylene glycol; examples of lower alcohols include **ethanol** and isopropanol; examples of thickening agents include xanthan gum, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; . . .

DETD The organic component consists of a suitable non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable solvent such as, for example **ethanol**, glycerol, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol, and a suitable phospholipid which is soluble in the solvent. Suitable phospholipids which can. . .

DETD . . . eluent. The pure fractions were collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the ethanedioate salt in **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and recrystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 6.3 parts (14.0%) of 5-[(3-chlorophenyl)(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole ethanedioate(1:2); mp. 205.4.degree. C. . . .

DETD A mixture of 6.2 parts of 4-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-1,2-benzenediamine, 6.5 parts of ethyl ethanimidate hydrochloride and 80 parts of **ethanol** was stirred for 3 hours at reflux temperature. After evaporation to dry, the residue was taken up in water and. . . collected and the eluent was evaporated. The residue was converted into the hydrochloride salt in a mixture of 2-propanone and **ethanol**. The salt was filtered off and crystallized from a mixture of **ethanol** and 2-propanone. The product was filtered off and dried, yielding 4 parts (44%) of 5-[1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole dihydrochloride.monohydrate; mp. 214.8.degree. C. (comp. . . .

DETD To a solution of 10 g methyl cellulose (Methocel 60 HG.RTM.) in 75 ml of denaturated **ethanol** there was added a solution of 5 g of ethyl cellulose (Ethocel 22 cps.RTM.) in 150 ml of dichloromethane. Then. . .

DETD . . . slowly the mixture is heated to 50.degree. C. and allowed to cool to about 35.degree. C. whereupon 50 mg of **ethyl alcohol** 95% is added. The rest of the purified water is added q.s. ad 1 g and the mixture is mixed. . . .

DETD . . . ingredient of formula (I) or (II) microfine, 20 g of phosphatidyl choline, 5 g of cholesterol and 10 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at 55.degree.-60.degree. C. until complete solution and is added to a solution of 0.2 g of. . .

DETD A mixture of 10 g of phosphatidyl choline and 1 g of cholesterol in 7.5 g of **ethyl alcohol** is stirred and heated at

40.degree. C. until complete solution. 2 g of active ingredient of
formula (I) or (II). . .

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

48.98

112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

0.00

-1.24

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:41:10 ON 24 JAN 2002

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jan 18, 2002 (20020118/UP).

=>

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.00

112.62

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

0.00

-1.24

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 11:56:28 ON 24 JAN 2002